

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	Pol	and.	REPORT		
SUBJECT	1.	State Automobile Transportation Company	DATE DISTR.	1 8 DEC 1967	
	2.	Institute of Glass and Ceramics Industry	NO. PAGES	1	
	3.	State Concern for Communal Housing	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	
DATE OF NFO. PLACE &	4.	Elevator Factory in Warsaw	REFERENCES		25X ²
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		State Concern for Communal Housing for the improvement of housing in	ing the expering in Warsaw,	ments.)
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Information on the State Automobile Transportation Company in Warsaw, Wronia No. 3, for the period 1 September 1952 to the end of June 1957

The State Automobile Transportation Company (Przedsiebiorstwo

Transportu Samochodowego Lacznosc) is located in the center of Warsaw, about 100 meters from the main railroad station, on Wronia [Street] No. 3. The company is quartered in a large building block. It maintains about 300 motor vehicles, including about 400 trucks and 40 automobiles; the rest are station wagons. These are Polish, Czechoslovak, motor vehicles; the company has no Russian vehicles. The General Director, Stanislaw OLSZEWSKI, is in charge of all personnel, who are estimated at about 400 persons. These include about 300 drivers, 50 mechanics, and 50 white-collar workers. The vehicles are kept in a number of garages and yards, all of which, however, are in the abovementioned building area. The drivers and mechanics work in two shifts, namely, from 0600 to 1400 hours and from 1400 to 2200 hours. Their monthly income is about 900 zloty, not counting overtime. The function of this company is to provide transportation for various state enterprises in Warsaw, including the post office; for instance, it transports goods from one enterprise to another. The monthly income of the white-collar workers is estimated at about 1,100 zloty. If a motor vehicle was out of order, it had to be sent to the machine shop, where it was repaired. During this period, the driver did not receive any pay. For this reason, every driver tried to keep his vehicle in order.

From 15 to 20 percent of all the personnel belonged to the Communist Party. About every 2 months -- depending on circumstances -- meetings of party members were held, at which only political problems were discussed. Non-members were not admitted to these meetings. Enterprise

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meetings were held for the rest of the personnel, but these meetings dealt only with problems relating to work. Attendance at these meetings	5
by employees was not compulsory.	•
The General Director, Stanislaw OLSZEWSKI,	25X1
His deputy is (fnu) KULESZA	

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Information on

Institute of the Glass and Ceramics Industry (Instytut Przemyslu Szkla Ceramiki), Warsaw, Kredytowa 6, (for the period between April 1955 and February 1956)

This institute does not produce finished or market goods, but

consists of three laboratories, which have been donducting a series of
experiments on materials such as ceramics, porcelain, glass, brick,
and other clay ware, in order to improve raw materials and production
processes. The above address is only the address of the directorate
of the institute. The laboratories are located elsewhere, for
instance, in Warsaw on ulica Mazowiecka (for brick and ceramic products);
Warsaw, Wojska Polski (for glass products), and the Laboratory for

Cement and Gypsum Products, the address of which is not known

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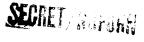
The head of the institute is Master Engineer Mrs. Anna SKALICKA;

The income of the laboratory heads was about 1,050 zloty a month.

The entire institute employed about 100 persons, 30 percent of whom were party members. The average earnings of these persons was about 1,500 to 1,600 zlotys a month. This was for a work week of 42 hours (in summer from 0800 to 1500 hours, in winter from 0900 to 1600 hours, six days a week).

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				exchanges of scientific experiments and experimental only with the Eastern bloc countries.

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Capital Administration for Communal Housing (Stoleczny Zarzad Budownictwa Kommunalnego), Warsaw, Kredytowa No. 3 (for the period from April 1956 to June 1957)

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The above is a municipal enterprise for improvement of housing in Warsaw. It is a collective in which a number of specialized divisions have been combined for the purpose of fulfilling one objective. It consists of 9 sub-divisions, 6 of which are concerned only with masonry, carpentry [cabinet-making], electrical work, and rough carpentry work. Another division took care of all inside plumbing, mainly sewage connections. There was also one workshop which performed all the necessary preliminary work for a construction project -- for instance, window frames and door posts, and all other semi-manufactured products which have to be installed in a building. A special department dealt with inside sewage systems, but did not connect them to the mains in the street.

The addresses of the	he individual sub-d	livisions, or of individual	
construction yards		who worked only in the	25 X ′
central office.			
The director is Add	olf ZDROJEWSKI		
	His deputy. who i	is also chief engineer in the	25 X ′
enterprise, is Engr Anto	on GEBICKI		25 X 1
The Deputy Director	r is KACZINSKI		
The head of the Su	pply Division is MA	ACIAC	

The Directorate has about 40 employees. The individual sub-divisions have 100 employees.

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The work week for all workers is 6 days, at 7 hours a day, or, at most, on some of the individual construction sites, 6 days at 8 hours a day. The directors earn 3,000 to 3,500 zlotys a month, plus a supplementary bonus of about 800 zloty and even more.

	The engineers have a monthly salary of about 2.100 zloty.	25 X 1
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Shortly after the election of Gomulka, a number of political lectures were held in the enterprise in order to brief the workers on the advantages of the new political course.

There is intense construction activity in Warsaw; a great many repairs are being made on old buildings.

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18 August 1957

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Association for Hoisting Equipment (Zjednoczenie urzadzen dzwigowych) in Warsaw, Ulica Dworocowa No. 4

25 X 1

The factory covers an area of 2 hectares; there are five factory buildings. The following divisions were located in the factory buildings: the Designing Division, the Carpentry Division, the Mechanical Division, the Materials Warehouse, and the Assembly Division. The administration was located in a separate one-story building.

The factory employed about 1,000 persons, including 200 women.

The factory was equipped with about 100 rather old machines (lathes, milling machines, and cutting machines), which were produced

25X1 in Poland. In 1957, one lathe and three milling machines were purchased the types and brands are not known 25X1

All the Polish machinery was expropriated from private entrepreneurs between 1949 and 1950 and turned over to the above factory.

The factory had eight watchmen who alternated duty. They were not armed.

On 30 April 1957, work identification papers were issued to workers at the factory. When a worker was dismissed from the factory, his papers were taken back by the management. The papers were issued in order to prevent outsiders from entering the factory.

The factory produced about 600 elevators per year. These included freight elevators and passenger elevators with a capacity of up to 3 tons. The equipment bore the firm's inscription "Zjednoczenie urzadzen dzwigowych."

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The elevators were also exported to Korea and China.	
The work day was from 0700 to 1400 hours. Workers employed for	
periods of less than 3 years received 12 days of paid vacation annually,	
and workers employed in the enterprise for over 3 years received 15 days.	
About 50 percent of the total work force of 1,000 persons were	
Communist Party members. About 50 percent of the workers belonged to	
the trade union. Union dues, which totaled about one percent of the	
gross wages, were not deducted from the wages. Each month, 380 zloty	
were deducted from the gross wages of 2,500 zloty for social security	
and health insurance. In addition, about one percent of the gross wages	
was paid to the treasury of the factory council. The expenditures of	
the factory council were covered from this fund.	
The Deputy	25 X 1
Director was DASKIEWICZ (fnu)	
The head of the Designing Bureau was an	25 X 1
engineer, named Wiktor SZIDOROWSKI	
The foreman of the Assembly Division	25 X 1
was SMIECHOWSKI (fnu); The chairman of the enterprise	
council was SIDOR (fnu); foreman in the Designing Division	25X1
About 20 workers belonged to the enterprise council.	
Miscellaneous Information about Poland	
Police: The Police Directorate is located in Warsaw, Ulica Nowotny.	25 X 1
the Main Office of the Militia, located in Warsaw,	25 X 1
Ulica Karowsa. Warsaw also has about eight police commissariats.	23/1

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Party:	
the name of one member of the militia	is Jerzi
CHARLI	
Prisons and Camps: Political prisoners are impris	soned in the
Warsaw jail, Ulica Krakowiecka.	25X ⁻
There is no camp for political prisoners in W	25X ⁻ Jarsaw. There
are two work camps for criminal prisoners in Warsaw, or	
Bokserska and the other on Ulica Anielewica. In these	
prisoners are housed in wooden barracks.	
prisoners are noused in wooden barracks.	25X1
The camps are guarded by the militi	_
of the guard personnel is unknown. The prisoners are p	
construction, road, and excavation work. This work is	done in the

Religion: Church attendance can be described as very good.

Churchgoers are no longer spied upon, and they do not suffer any penalties in regard to the right to employment. In addition, religious instruction is being given in the schools once more. It is left up to the parents of individual children whether they send their children for religious instruction. Religious instruction is considered to be a matter of free choice.

vicinity of Warsaw.

General: Most of the population is not satisfied with the political regime. Even the majority of party members criticize the regime. The main reasons for dissatisfaction are high prices and the low wages of the masses. In order for a family to make ends meet, the wives must also work.

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As far as the purchase of meat is concerned, quite often by ten o'clock in the morning there is none left to purchase. The people are

forced to line up very early in the morning in order to obtain meat.

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At present, I-A-quality hard coal is still rationed. A 5-member household is allocated 1,400 kilograms annually. In case of a severe winter, only an additional 140 kilograms is allocated. Briquettes, other types of coal, and wood can be purchased in any quantity. One hundred kilograms of hard coal cost 30 zloty; 100 kilograms of firewood cost 50 zloty. Wood is so expensive because it is used for other purposes, and consequently the people must use it sparingly.

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